

THEY WERE TOO GAY



rewer Henry Clausen of New York, who died the other day, had evidently pondered wisely and seriously over the careers of Senator Fair's son, Bradley Martin's son,

Henry Hilton's sons and the numerous other sons of fathers of many millions who have played high jinks with "the governor's" money and scandalized decent people by their rattle-brained follies. Mr. Clausen cut off his son Charles S., with an income of \$20,000, because as he states in his will, he had failed to induce the prodigal to abandon his dissipated habits and "to lead him in directions of usefulness and dignity." It is plain that he didn't intend to have the name of Clausen dragged into the mud of notoriety, as unfortunately the following families, among many others, have been.

The recent escapade of Charles L. Fair in San Francisco, for example, may have created some surprise among people who have not familiarized themselves with Charles L. Fair's genera. But to the other class, who watch.

THE MAD CAPERS of millionaires' sons, it seemed a consistent and almost inevitable climax that the son who was an heir to a million and just escaped inheriting twenty times that amount from his mother's estate, should borrow \$5 and marry a woman who sported the stage name of Maude Nelson because her own name—Caroline Smith—was not romantic enough, and who had been known in New York as Maude Thomas, Maude Ulman and Maude Corrigan.

The reader very readily recalls the case of the adolescent Lord Dunlo and Belle Bilton, which has served as a model for so many young scapegraces. It was a case of Fotheringay, so well pictured by Thackeray, only Lord Dunlo carried it to a consummation and Thackeray nipped it in the bud. Belle Bilton was a disreputable concert hall singer, but she so hypnotized the young aristocrat that he was willing to stake his eternal salvation on her immaculate superiority to the rest of the race, and suffered the tortures of the damned because his family refused to regard her, when her paint was off, with his eyes. This extraordinary magnanimity and devotion lasted about six months, and the machinery of separation

WAS PUT IN MOTION. It was followed by the Sherman Martin affair along the same lines; for Sherman Martin, like all the rest, appears to have avoided originality with scrupulous care, although he did not avoid anything else. This case obtained sufficient notoriety, owing to the prominence and influence of Mrs. Bradley Martin, the rich and respected mother of the boy.

His erratic career reached a climax when he threw himself into the arms of a woman who called herself "Miss Nunn," and who had graduated from the variety stage.

Clarence Dow, the son of a wealthy Colorado banker, perpetrated this jig very nicely. In the course of his wanderings he ran across Millie Price, at a theatre in Denver, where she had arrived with a company that was playing "Natural Gas." She appeared in the part of Jimpsy, which afterward resulted in her being called "Jimpsy Dow." In a Denver paper was published a leaf from Miss Price's diary, which read as follows:

Met Mr. Dow on Monday.
Engaged on Tuesday.
Married on Wednesday.
Quarrelled on Thursday.
Shot me on Friday.
Sue for divorce on Saturday.
Left town on Sunday.
To this list Judge Hilton, of New York has been an unwilling contributor. It is known that he has been a most generous father and has looked after his offspring with affluent tenderness. But the story of young Henry Graham Hilton sizes up very well with the others that have been told. He did not make his record in the prosaic dry goods store that had been provided for him; his aesthetic tastes were too broad and liberal, and he chose

THE TENDERLOIN DISTRICT. He and his stout, round-faced brother Frederick were for a long time the most familiar of figures in the uptown fast resorts. They had what is called in Twenty-eighth street a penchant for handsome women, and the handsome women were generally of the class that are nothing if not convivial. Henry Graham Hilton advertised his admiration for Miss Sylvia Gerrish in an open and almost defiant manner. He was found asleep in a cab one night at the stage entrance of a theatre where this young lady was engaged. The company had gone home. It was nearly morning, and he told the policeman who woke him up that he was waiting for "that party."

The testimony of the Tenderloin district was that he appeared to be as proud of his brother Frederick's mortgage on

the society of Della Fox as he was of his own proprietary interest in Sylvia Gerrish.

The extraordinary matrimonial experience of James G. Blaine, Jr., for a year or two filled the public ear, and to this day no satisfactory solution of his conduct has been offered. He married a beautiful woman when he was not of age, and had no other means of support than that furnished by his father, and, after making an experiment of house-keeping in New York which proved too expensive for the father, he

WENT WITH HIS WIFE to reside at the family mansion in Augusta, Me. Here the young bride had a misunderstanding with her mother-in-law and left Augusta, but her husband remained. Subsequently Mrs. Blaine set up proceedings for divorce, on the ground of desertion, and in Mr. Blaine's answer he denied the desertion, and alleged that his wife had left him.

This young wife remained in New York with her child, and for a long time was seriously ill, but the husband never visited her. Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., persistently claimed that his absence was not voluntary, and declared that it was owing to the mother-in-law. But whatever the cause, the peculiar stamina of the young man was obvious to the public; he virtually abandoned a woman he had loved and married, and who had borne him a handsome boy—abandoned her, too, at a time when she needed him most, and was almost dependent upon charity for the means of support. His mother's influence over him appears to have been absolute, but that influence does not appear to have been strong enough to prevent him from cutting a very sorry figure before the public. His whole career, as far as it is known, shows him to have been a singularly weak-minded and inordinately

VAIN YOUNG MAN. He frankly told Father Ducey that his father wanted him to study and get an education, but, said he, "I have no taste for study." He attempted newspaper work in Pittsburg, but he did little or no actual work save to stroll into the city editor's room, leisurely smoking a cigarette, where he would usually discuss his family affairs and work the office for theatre tickets. He made himself offensive in Washington, where he was blackballed by the athletic club, and repeatedly snubbed by officials. In a word, James G. Blaine, Jr., although not the son of an enormously wealthy man, had for a father one of the most eminent American statesmen, and he utterly failed to prove that he had one quality that made his father eminent and respected, and he finally disappeared from the surface of affairs in some humble employment that had been found for him.

Fred Yuengling's father was a hard working brewer, who came up from a mere "hand" to be one of the Gambrinian princes of New York, and it is at least according to precedent that his son should make himself eminent like Clausen in some other way, and accordingly Fred Yuengling's dinners at the brewery have become celebrated, not alone for the richness and variety of the viands, but for the gaiety of the company and the diversity of the entertainments that followed.

HIS ESCAPADE with the Baroness Blanc was not kept in a corner; it furnished sensational pabulum for weeks, and was only rivalled in piquancy of incident and ardor and devotion by that young brewer of Indianapolis who had heard of Margaret Mather's career and fell head over heels in love with her.

For a long time young Yuengling and Frank Ehret ran neck and neck in swill dissipation. On one occasion a young woman named Clara Hayser, with whom Ehret was reputed to be in love, skipped out and took \$3,000 worth of his jewelry with her. There was an effort made to stop her in Washington, but she got away.

Howell Osborne had a father, Charles J. Osborne, who amassed a fortune in Wall street, and was said to be worth from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 when he died. He left his son \$100,000 in cash and \$500,000 in the care of trustees, to be invested for his son's benefit. The \$100,000 young Osborne "blew in" at once, but the \$500,000 he could not touch. Whether the rapid use of the \$100,000 created Mr. Howell Osborne's habits or only developed them cannot be stated positively. From the very start in New York life he was an

HABITUE OF THE THEATERS, and it may be said that, like young Blaine, he had no taste for study. He became known to the public by reason of his infatuation for an actress named Fay Templeton, which he took no pains to conceal, but as is usually the case, appeared to be rather proud of. The report of his marriage to that woman, the attempt of his valet to smuggle her diamonds into the country, his associations with her here and abroad, have all been related ad nauseum.

It is worth mentioning that when he was interviewed about the seizure of Fay Templeton's jewelry he acknowledged having given her diamonds worth \$60,000. That the son of a rich man, brought up to have everything he wants, should as soon as he arrived at the years of discretion desire to have an actress for a wife, and, as a rule, prefer an actress that somebody else has had for a wife,

is one of those things people long ago gave over trying to explain. The marriage of Robert L. Cutting to Minnie Seligman was, as we all remember, an astonisher for society. Not even his after determination to go upon the stage himself produced half the dismay in his own circle. The surprise was greater than when Clinton J. Edgerly married Rose Coughlan for a while, or when the rich cotton manufacturer married Marie Wainwright, who afterward married Louis James—who, now, by the way denies that they were married.

TEN THOUSAND SPINSTERS.

"Therefore 10,000 women have now lost their chances of marriage."

These fateful words, it is almost unnecessary to say, are from the pen of Mr. Walter Besant. He is commenting upon the fact that the Bank of England has decided to appoint women as clerks, that various merchants' offices are doing the same thing and that in certain branches of the civil service women are being employed. It all means, he argues, that 10,000 men will be unemployed, will seek fresh fields and pastures new, leaving 10,000 women in their places and 10,000 other women husbandless! He finds no ray of light in the gloomy prospect. He admits that the country will save about £500,000 a year by the change. "But," he goes on, "10,000 possible families are not called into existence. Now, 10,000 families may average 40,000 children. The country, therefore, loses the work, brains, productive power, fighting power, colonizing power of 40,000 men and women. Putting the productive power of one person at £100, we have a loss in the next generation of £4,000,000 a year. Which is better—to save £500,000 a year, or to secure the services and strength of 40,000 English men and women, reckoned at £4,000,000 a year?"

Evidently he still heartily agrees with the verse one of his feminine correspondents derisively sends him. She writes: Oh, why should a woman go forth to work. And sink some man that she may swim? Let us rather sit down with the wise, calm Turk And dream of a not impossible Him!

Nearly all women have good hair, though many are gray, and few are bald. Hall's Hair Renewer restores the natural color, and thickens the growth of the hair.

CHRISTMAS IN GERMANY.

A Week of Successive Feasts and rollicking Festivities.

Christmas in Germany is not limited to one day, but extends over a week of successive feasts and festivities. The family gatherings are usually very large and the merriment correspondingly great. The observances are usually inaugurated on Christmas eve with a supper.

The tree, which is comparatively small, is placed in the center of the table, where it stands until after the New Year, retaining its tinsel decorations. The gifts are not suspended from the tree, but are placed in parcels about it and under the table. The presents are distributed amid great hilarity by an elder son or brother, who makes up as a jovial St. Nicholas. The children, like children everywhere, enjoy their toys, which are less expensive and more practical than ours, and their elders rejoice in additions to their personal wardrobes and household belongings.

The supper is a comparatively plain one. The table is set forth with backerett, meat or sausage, herring salad, French cake or German tart and light beer or wine. After healt has been drunk and songs and choruses sung, the final ceremony is to bid every one "Froehliche Weihnachten," and the party disperses.

The Christmas dinner is on a more elaborate scale. The piece de resistance consists of roast goose, the national dish. It is stuffed with apples or chestnuts and preceded by a soup and accompanied by kartoffel (potatoes), blumenkohl (cauliflower) or rosenkraut (Brussels sprouts) and sauerkraut, the latter cooked and seasoned, and a comote of plums or other fruit cooked with vinegar, sugar and spices. The dessert upon so important a day may consist of two dishes beside fruit, a pudding and apfel krapfen. This will perhaps be of rice stewed until tender in milk, and then blended while hot with fine chopped and sifted beef suet, raisins and eggs, whites and yolks both well beaten. This is a sort of German plum pudding, for it is boiled in a cloth or mold and served with hot and sweet wine sauce.

These feasts are renewed every day until the inception of the New Year, and when whoever you meet, wherever you are, the greeting is passed, "Prosit Neujahr" (Happy New Year), and the Christmas season comes to an end.

SUITABLE GIFTS.

Don't be too particular about giving useful Christmas presents, notwithstanding that hosts of practical individuals, especially those of a philanthropic turn of mind, are forever advising just to the contrary. Of course where extreme poverty is in question, when the very necessities of life are lacking, a ton of coal or a basket of provisions is doubtless a more suitable gift than would be a silken table cover or an embroidered scarf; but, barring such extreme cases the greatest degree of benefit and happiness experienced by the exchange of gifts at the season of "good will to men" does not, as a rule, result from those of a strictly useful nature. After all, men and women are only boys and girls grown tall; and, pray, what healthy boy or girl would prefer a pair of boots to a toy pistol or a pair of skates, a doll or a box of candy, as his or her annual contribution from Santa Claus?

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